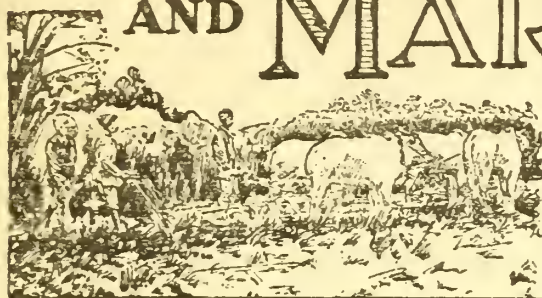


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FOREIGN CROPS AND MARKETS



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FEATURE ARTICLE

BRITISH IMPORT CONTROL OF MILK PRODUCTS

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L A T E C A B L E S

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China cotton crop for 1935 estimated by Chinese Cotton Statistical Association at 2,162,000 bales from 5,016,000 acres harvested compared with 1934 crop of 3,125,000 bales from 6,827,000 acres. This estimate thought to be too low, the crop probably being about 20 percent under 1934, or 2,500,000 bales. Slightly higher percentage of crop may be sold as commercial cotton than last season because of higher prices. (Acting Agricultural Commissioner F. J. Rossiter, Shanghai, December 31, 1935.)

Manchurian soybean crop for 1935 poor. About 30 percent of crop unfit for export due to excessive moisture. Marketing has been slow and during December prices for beans suitable for export advanced 5 percent over November prices. Low-quality beans being bought at discount by oil mills. Bean exports during 1935-36 now expected to be less than the small amount exported during 1934-35, while exports of bean cake and bean oil may be proportionally larger. (Acting Agricultural Commissioner F. J. Rossiter, Shanghai, January 3, 1936.)

India first estimate of area sown to flaxseed for the 1936 crop placed at 2,521,000 acres as compared with 2,525,000 acres sown in 1935. (Director of Statistics, Calcutta, January 2, 1936.)

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C R O P A N D M A R K E T P R O S P E C T S

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BREAD GRAINS

Summary of recent production estimates

The 1935 wheat crop of 47 countries reporting was increased during the past week to 3,360,738,000 bushels, which compares with 3,364,750,000 bushels harvested by the same countries in 1934. The first official estimate received for Denmark was placed at 15,432,000 bushels, or 2,532,000 bushels higher than the unofficial estimate previously reported, and indicates an increase of 20 percent over the crop of 1934.

Rye production in 31 countries was likewise increased to 961,569,000 bushels, a gain of more than 20,000,000 bushels over the 1934 crop of the same countries. The official estimate for Denmark of 11,220,000 bushels was considerably above earlier expectations and indicates a crop about 4 percent larger than that of last season.

Argentine wheat crop deteriorates

Although trade reports indicate a larger Argentine wheat crop for 1935-36 than the official estimate of 144,034,000 bushels, a reduction of about 12,000,000 bushels from this estimate is expected by Agricultural Attaché P. O. Myhus at Buenos Aires, according to a recent cable. In the Provinces of Cordoba and Santa Fe, which ordinarily account for about 40 percent of the Argentine outturn, the crop was fairly promising in late November, but high temperatures and excessive rains in early December, which is a critical period, injured a large part of the acreage sown, so that only about one third of the usual crop has been obtained. The grain ripened prematurely and was poorly filled; yields were low and kernels shriveled and bleached. Frequent rains made harvesting difficult, and many fields were too poor to be cut. In the Province of Entre Rios and the Territory of La Pampa, together representing about one tenth of the Argentine production, the crop was even poorer. Harvesting is now general in both northern and southern fields of the Province of Buenos Aires, which is the most important wheat-producing area of Argentina. Yields were reported to be average in the western section and excellent in the central and southern parts.

The Shanghai wheat market

The outstanding feature of the Shanghai wheat and flour situation is the increasing evidence of poor flour demand, according to a radiogram from the Shanghai office of the Foreign Agricultural Service. Flour prices advanced during October-December at a higher rate than did those of such food crops as millet, kaoliang, corn, and rice. The Shanghai flour market remained steady, however, during the week ended December 27, but mills were operating at only 25-percent capacity, and flour stocks had increased to more than 1,000,000 bags, which amount is considered to be heavy for the prevailing depression. Supplies of domestic wheat were decreasing gradually,

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while foreign wheat for future delivery was 15 percent higher than local flour parity, quotations this season being almost twice as high as in late December of 1934.

Wheat prices, c.i.f. Shanghai duty included, for January shipment were quoted as follows: Australian (New South Wales) 92 cents per bushel, Canadian No. 4, 100; domestic standard for February delivery 83 cents per bushel. Domestic flour for January delivery was 91 cents per bag of 49 pounds, for February delivery 92 cents; Australian flour, c.i.f. Hong Kong, \$3.26 per barrel of 196 pounds. Imports of flour into China during November were reported as follows, with 1934 comparisons in parentheses: Australia 9,000 barrels (10,000), Canada 13,000 (14,000), United States 4,000 (85,000), other 1,000 (0), total 27,000 barrels (109,000). Tientsin flour statistics for November 1935 and November 1934 were reported in barrels as follows: Imports from Shanghai 162,000 (257,750), from other Chinese ports 1,400 (0), total 163,400 (296,500); production 185,000 (186,000); stocks at the end of November 134,000 (344,000).

F E E D G R A I N S

Argentina expects record corn crop

The acreage planted to corn in Argentina this season is probably 10 percent larger than the 17,368,000 acres planted in 1934-35, according to a cable from Agricultural Attaché P. O. Nyhus in Buenos Aires. The crop is in good condition throughout the entire producing area, and in view of the increased acreage a record harvest is in prospect.

Although only 14,091,000 acres of the 17,368,000 acres planted to corn last season were actually harvested last April, May, and June, the crop was the largest on record, having amounted to 450,762,000 bushels. Due to the drought which lasted from early in April to the end of September and also to low corn prices, the amount fed to livestock during 1934-35 was almost 100 percent larger than normal. As a result, the exportable surplus for the season amounted to only 350,031,000 bushels. At the beginning of November it was officially estimated that 159,046,000 bushels were still available for export up to March 31, 1936, when the new export season begins.

It is still too early to make any estimate of the 1935-36 exportable surplus of corn, but the small oats and barley crops this season may be significant factors in that connection. The reduced supplies of these feed grains make necessary a larger than normal feeding of corn during 1935-36, which would tend to reduce the quantities available for export. On the other hand, the effects of the small oats and barley crops might be offset substantially by good pasturage, which would tend to release more corn for the export market.

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

OIL AND OILSEEDS

Argentine flaxseed crop damaged by rains

Heat and excessive rains early in December are believed to have damaged the Argentine flaxseed crop to such an extent that the official estimate of production made by the Government on December 20 will have to be reduced substantially, according to a cable from Agricultural Attaché P. C. Nyhus in Buenos Aires.

The first official estimate for the 1935-36 flaxseed crop was for a crop of 50,391,000 bushels compared with 79,720,000 bushels last year. This estimate according to Mr. Nyhus was probably right when compiled, but it is believed to be too high at this time. The crop did well during November and in spite of weeds and excessive rains, fair to good yields were being harvested early in December in the Provinces of Cordoba, Santa Fé, and Entre Rios. While the seeds were plump, there was a considerable proportion of stained and green seeds, weed seeds, and other foreign matter due to frequent rains. Recent reports indicate, however, that owing to continued excessive rains the crop in the Provinces of Cordoba and Santa Fé was deteriorating to an alarming degree.

The area planted to flaxseed this season was only 6,573,000 acres compared with 8,122,000 acres in 1934-35 and a 5-year average of 7,499,000 acres for 1929-30 to 1933-34. This represents a reduction of almost 19 percent compared with last year's sown acreage and 12 percent compared with average sowings. Since the figures are for sown acreage, they include some which is admitted to be a total failure, especially in the Province of Entre Rios and in the Territory of La Pampa.

FRUITS, VEGETABLES, AND NUTS

Netherlands has small supplies of apples and pears

Netherlands supplies of domestic apples were practically exhausted by January 1, according to Consul Homer Brett at Rotterdam. Most of the domestic pear crop had been marketed by December 1. The early disappearance of domestic apples and pears was foreshadowed by the serious damage suffered during the 1935 growing season. Higher prices for American apples and pears are anticipated from now on, since there is little domestic fruit of good quality available.

The trade agreement recently concluded between the Netherlands and the United States provides for seasonal concessions on apples and pears imported from the United States, the lower import charges on apples

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applying in the period March - June, and those on pears in the months February - June. The agreement also provides that, in years of short domestic supply, the concessions noted shall become effective February 1 and January 1, respectively. The agreement goes into effect on February 1, 1936. It is possible, therefore, that the Netherlands may make the concession on apples operative as of that date, in view of the current supply situation.

The agreement binds the 12 percent ad valorem duty on apples and pears and reduces the import monopoly fee of Fl. 0.04 per kilo (1.23 cents per pound) to Fl. 0.02 per kilo (0.615 cent per pound) for the months indicated. These figures represent reductions of 29.5 cents and 30.5 cents per bushel, respectively, for apples and pears. For apples, the new rates apply to 13,500 metric tons (6,200,000 bushels), and for pears, to 2,300 metric tons (1,000,000 bushels). Those figures represent the average imports of the years 1931-1933 and compare favorably with imports of apples and pears from the United States in 1933 and 1934. There is no limit placed on the volume of apples and pears that may be imported at the higher rates.

Hungary reduces duty on grapefruit

Grapefruit has been given the same duty classification in Hungary as oranges, which means a reduction from 30 gold crowns per quintal, or about \$3.27 per 70-pound box, to 5 gold crowns per quintal, or about \$0.65 a box, according to the American Consulate, Budapest, Hungary. The decree became effective November 12, 1935. Imports into Hungary are made under permit from the Ministry of Commerce.

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LIVESTOCK, MEAT, AND WOOL

London wool sales dates announced

The London wool trade has set January 14 as the date of the opening of the first series of wool sales for 1936. The date of the opening of each series appears below:

First series, January 14	Fourth series, July 7
Second " , March 10	Fifth " , September 15
Third " , May 5	Sixth " , November 17

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NEW GERMAN SPINNING MATERIAL LAW

A new law, known as the Spinning Material Law, which replaces the so-called Fibre Decree (of 1934) and subsequent amendments thereof, becomes effective in Germany on January 1, 1936, according to a recent report from the office of the American Agricultural Attaché at Berlin. The new law substitutes for the previous regulation of working time a regulation of the mill consumption of raw materials. The various raw material supervisory offices are authorized to fix basic mill-consumption contingents for each factory consuming spinning materials, with the percentage of the basic contingent which may be drawn on to be announced quarterly.

The new law does not involve a new principle in so far as the German cotton-spinning mills are concerned, as this branch of the textile industry has been operating under a raw material quota since August 1, 1934, whereby monthly consumption is restricted to 70 percent of the average monthly consumption during the January-March quarter of 1934. In the other branches of the industry, the shift from regulation of working time to regulation of raw-material consumption is not expected to result in immediate changes of importance in mill activity or raw-material utilization, although it will probably tend to restrict utilization.

While the new law does not imply any immediate great changes in the working possibilities of the textile industry, it has certain significant features which may prove important in the long run. Under the previous legislation, the regulation of working time was doubtless counteracted to some extent by modifications in equipment and technique which made for increased production and greater use of raw material per unit of production time than had previously been customary. In this connection, it is anticipated that the new legislation will aid in attaining the principal objective of the earlier Fibre Decree; i.e., the limitation of the use of imported raw materials requiring foreign exchange or its equivalent, and the expansion of consumption of domestic or otherwise more readily obtainable spinning materials, such as "cell wool", rayon, and artificial cotton. By enabling the various supervisory offices to shift or change readily the consumption of raw materials, the new regulations make for a more effective government control of imports and consumption and a closer adjustment of consumption to supplies.

The new legislation retains, basically unchanged, a number of the provisions of the Fibre Decree. Among these are conditional prohibition of the dismissal of workers, prohibition of the erection of new plants and the expansion of existing plants, and prohibition of the increase of prices above those prevailing during the first three weeks of March 1934 by more than the actual increase in raw-material and other costs.

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INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN COTTON

Exports of cotton from the United States for the period August 1-November 30, 1935, amounted to 2,575,000 running bales. This was a gain of 36 percent over the unusually small exports of 1,894,000 bales last year but less than the August-November average exports for 1923-1932. Exports for November were the largest since December 1931, amounting to 1,135,000 bales, or slightly larger than the 10-year average for November. The United Kingdom and France purchased more cotton than during any month since the pre-depression period. Exports to Japan were the largest since December 1932, and Germany took more than in any month since the early part of 1934.

An increasing volume of Egyptian cotton is entering into the channels of foreign trade, total exports for the August-November period of this year amounting to 696,000 bales. This was a gain over the corresponding period of the two preceding years and an increase of more than 40 percent over the August-November average for 1923-1932.

Exports from British India have fluctuated less than the exports from either the United States or Egypt, the total so far this season amounting to 507,000 bales. This duplicated the exports of a year ago and did not differ greatly from the August-November average for 1923-1932.

COTTON, RAW: Destination of exports from principal exporting countries, August-November, 1935, with comparisons a/

Destination of exports from principal exporting countries	August - November							
	Quantity				Percent of total			
	Average:				Average:			
	1923- 1932	1933	1934	1935	1923- 1932	1933	1934	1935
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	Per-	Per-	Per-	Per-
Exported from	bales	bales	bales	bales	cent	cent	cent	cent
United States to:								
Germany	840	635	164	311	26	19	9	12
United Kingdom...	715	576	255	637	22	17	13	25
Japan	481	302	693	634	15	24	37	25
France	393	415	163	310	12	12	9	12
Italy	250	297	164	163	8	9	10	6
Spain	121	114	33	85	4	3	4	3
China	103	107	43	20	3	3	2	1
Russia	60	21	23	0	2	1	1	0
Belgium	72	55	27	78	2	2	1	3
Canada	72	91	83	74	2	3	4	3
Netherlands	55	47	25	32	1	1	1	1
Sweden	24	23	23	35	1	1	1	1
Portugal	17	22	10	23	1	1	1	1
Poland & Danzig..	7	93	72	117	b/	3	4	5
Other countries..	54	57	46	56	1	1	3	2
Total	3,264	3,360	1,894	2,575	100	100	100	100

Continued -

INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN COTTON, CONT'D

COTTON, RAW: Destination of exports from principal exporting countries, August-November, 1935, with comparisons, cont'd

Destination of exports from principal exporting countries	August - November							
	Quantity				Percent of total			
	Average 1923-1932	1933	1934	1935	Average 1923-1932	1933	1934	1935
	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	Per-cent	Per-cent	Per-cent	Per-cent
<u>Exported from Egypt to:</u>								
United Kingdom.....	201	270	153	149	41	44	26	21
France.....	64	77	59	82	13	13	10	12
United States...	52	34	17	16	11	6	3	2
Germany.....	32	54	31	61	7	9	5	9
Italy.....	31	44	58	64	6	7	10	9
Switzerland.....	22	16	27	c/ 15	5	3	5	2
Russia.....	d/ 21	0	e/	e/	4	0	-	-
Japan.....	20	38	99	43	4	6	17	6
Spain.....	16	23	32	c/ 24	3	4	5	4
Czechoslovakia...	10	15	18	c/ 18	2	2	3	3
British India...	5	8	31	26	1	1	5	4
Poland & Danzig...	4	11	15	c/ 6	1	2	3	1
Other countries	8	21	45	192	2	3	8	27
Total.....	486	611	585	696	100	100	100	100
<u>Exported from British India to:</u>								
Japan.....	217	22	243	261	42	6	49	51
Italy.....	69	56	79	37	13	15	15	7
China.....	50	64	15	7	10	17	3	1
Germany.....	44	42	20	39	9	11	4	8
Belgium.....	43	46	26	32	9	12	5	6
United Kingdom	33	55	43	60	6	15	9	12
France.....	27	34	26	16	5	9	5	3
Spain.....	13	17	17	f/ 5	3	5	3	1
Netherlands....	7	11	8	f/ 2	1	3	2	b/
Other countries	8	28	25	48	2	7	5	11
Total.....	511	375	507	507	100	100	100	100

Foreign Agricultural Service Division. Compiled from official sources.

a/ Bales of 478 pounds net, with the exception of the United States, which are in running bales.

b/ Less than 0.5 percent.

c/ August, September, and November.

d/ Average for 1923 to 1932.

e/ If any, included with other countries."

f/ August and September only.

THE BRITISH IMPORT CONTROL OF MILK PRODUCTS a/

For the period January-March 1936, leading non-Empire suppliers of condensed whole milk to the British market have been asked to reduce their shipments 40 percent from those of the corresponding months of 1933, according to the London office of the Foreign Agricultural Service. The same reduction applies to condensed skim milk, while shipments of powdered milk must be 35 percent and cream 50 percent below those of the base period. The current allotments for all items except cream continue the percentages of reduction in effect since July 1935. Imports of cream were reduced 50 percent from 45 percent beginning October 1. As heretofore, the permitted imports from minor foreign and from Empire countries are equal to the imports in the corresponding months of the basic year, June 1932 - May 1933. The United States is regarded as a minor supplier, sending chiefly condensed whole milk and milk powder, both unsweetened.

The quota limitations are not yet on a compulsory basis. The British Government merely invites the assent of the governments concerned to the limitations imposed. In the case of the United States, the British proposals for regulation of imports of processed milk are called to the attention of the principal importers. The British Government is still in the process of formulating a permanent policy in respect to those products.

Restrictions on the importation of these products were first announced on May 22, 1933, applicable to the 3 months June, July, and August of that year. They have been renewed from time to time at varying rates of reduction as indicated in the table on page 13. Compliance with the voluntary restrictions has been generally observed in those cases for which information is available. Imports of all of these products were successively reduced in 1933, 1934, and 1935.

The import restrictions on processed milk are a small but an integral part of the milk-marketing schemes of the United Kingdom. These schemes are of major importance to British farmers, as indicated by the fact that milk and other dairy produce represented 27 to 29 percent of the total estimated value of agricultural produce sold off farms in England and Wales during the seasons 1930-31 to 1932-33.

A small but increasing part of the British milk production is condensed or dried. The total production of milk in Great Britain during 1930-31 (exclusive of the quantity fed to livestock) was estimated to be 1,425,500,000 imperial gallons. A relatively small part was used for butter and cheese and even less for condensed milk and powder. The following table shows the ultimate utilization, in terms of fluid milk.

a/ This is the second of a series of statements by Agricultural Attaché C. C. Taylor covering British agricultural policy. The first article covered the sugar beet subsidy scheme and appeared in "Foreign Crops and Markets" dated November 11, 1935.

THE BRITISH IMPORT CONTROL OF MILK PRODUCTS, CONT'D

FLUID MILK: Amount utilized for specified milk products,
1930-31

Utilization	Amount Million gallons a/
Fluid milk	946.9
Butter	210.1
Cheese	137.1
Cream	45.7
Condensed milk	24.3
Milk powder	11.0
Other milk products	3.0
Unrecorded firms (estimate)	4.0
Wasted	43.0
Total	1,425.5

Economic Series No. 38, Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries. a/ Gallons in this report are imperial gallons, 5 of which are equal to 6 American gallons.

Average net imports of dairy products into the United Kingdom in 1929-1931 were equivalent to 453,000,000 gallons of whole milk plus 1,732,000,000 gallons of whole milk of which only the butter fat content was imported. Average production in Great Britain and Northern Ireland during the same years has been estimated to be 1,525,000,000 gallons. Thus, the United Kingdom produced only 41 percent of its butter fat requirements and 77 percent of its skim milk requirements. a/ Butter imports, chiefly from Denmark, New Zealand, and Australia, and cheese imports, chiefly from New Zealand and Canada, made up most of the deficiency.

Imports of condensed and dried milk were relatively unimportant. The whole-milk equivalent of the net imports of 18,000,000 gallons condensed whole milk, 67,500,000 gallons condensed skim milk, 33,400,000 gallons milk powder, and 16,200,000 gallons cream represented only a small part of total imports of dairy products, but most of these items, excepting milk powder and cream, were from foreign sources and hence more suitable for import restriction.

In behalf of British dairy farmers, resort was first made to tariffs on foreign importations. In March 1932 dairy products were included among those upon which a duty of 10 percent ad valorem was imposed. The Ottawa Agreements Act (November 1932) then imposed a duty of 15s. per hundredweight (3.3 cents per pound) on butter, 15 percent ad valorem on cheese, 6s. per hundredweight (1.3 cents) on unsweetened milk powder, and 5s. per hundredweight (1.1 cents) - 6s. (1.3 cents) if not sweetened - on condensed whole milk. These items were left duty free if from British countries, except from Irish Free State, and except for the preferential duty payable on the sugar content. Then in May 1933 foreign governments were asked to reduce their importations of processed milk and cream into the United Kingdom, and British countries were asked to avoid any increase. These trade barriers paved the way for the development of a milk-manufacturing industry in the United Kingdom as an adjunct to the British milk-marketing schemes. Despite their

THE BRITISH IMPORT CONTROL OF MILK PRODUCTS, CONT'D

relative unimportance, the quantitative limitation of imports of condensed and dried milk was incorporated as a means toward this end.

The effect of these efforts has been to curtail imports, excepting butter imports, and to increase British milk production, especially for manufacture. In three years milk production increased from 1,425,500,000 to 1,548,000,000 gallons, and the number of dairy cattle has subsequently increased. However, imports of butter increased steadily to 137 percent of the 1929-1931 level in 1934 and receded but slightly in 1935. Empire sources, duty free, accounted for most of this increase. Cheese imports, chiefly from duty-free Empire sources, did not alter in volume materially, although a slight decrease has been recorded in 1935.

A considerable part of the increased production in Great Britain has gone into processed milk. By 1934 the output of condensed milk was almost doubled as compared with 1930-31, and was about three times the volume imported. In 1930-31 about 24,000,000 gallons of British milk were used for the manufacture of condensed milk. In October 1933, 13.2 percent of the milk under the milk-marketing scheme for England and Wales was manufactured for use for cream. By September 1934, this percentage had risen to 26.7. Of the latter, 28 percent was used for cheese, 24 percent for butter, 21 percent for condensed milk, 4.5 percent for milk powder, and 21 percent for cream. Increases in its use for butter and condensed milk were proportionately greatest.

Prices of manufactured dairy products in the United Kingdom have fallen until recently, despite the curtailment of imports other than butter, but the price of fluid milk, the principal product, has increased steadily. The so-called "pool price", however, has not increased, but rather has had a tendency to go below the 1934 level. The term "pool price" does not actually represent a "price", but is the amount per gallon received by producers for the sale of their milk otherwise than by retail as fluid milk. The pool price takes into account all adjustments for losses on sales of milk for manufacture, and other charges. While milk products represent a much smaller part of the producers' output than does fluid milk, it is that part of their output which feels the most pressure from imports of processed milk. The import limitations have been designed to relieve that pressure and to raise the value of the domestic milk not sold as market milk.

The ultimate fate of the milk-marketing scheme is open to some question, but it is significant that its continuance in England and Wales has been assured by an overwhelming majority vote on the question at a recent poll of registered producers. However, distributors protested against the terms of the contract for the year beginning October 1, 1935. The Milk Marketing Board, under authority conferred upon it by the Agricultural Marketing Act, 1931, as amended in 1933, has power to establish milk prices. The Board issued an order last autumn that the price to producers shall be increased during 5 of the 12 months beginning October 1, but with no alteration in the price at which distributors may sell milk. This encroachment upon their margins is being vigorously opposed by the distributors.

THE BRITISH IMPORT CONTROL OF MILK PRODUCTS, CONT'D

UNITED KINGDOM: Percentage reductions in permitted imports of milk products from principal foreign suppliers, June 1933 to March 1936
(Corresponding months June 1932 to May 1933 = 100 percent)

Period	Condensed whole milk	Condensed skim milk	Milk powder	Cream
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
1933:				
June - August	20	20	20	20
September - December	20	20	20	25
1934:				
January - March	20	a/ 20	20	b/ 22.5
April - June	20	22.5	20	30
July - August	20	c/ 22.5	20	e/ 33.33
September - December	30	d/ 30	25	f/ 35
1935:				
January - March	30	30	25	35
April - June	35	40	30	40
July - September	40	40	35	45
October - November	40	40	35	50
December	40	40	35	50
1936:				
January - March	40	40	35	50

Foreign Agricultural Service, London office. a/ January, 17.5; March, 22.5.
b/ January, 30; March, 25. c/ July-September. d/ October-December. e/ July-September. f/ October-December.

UNITED KINGDOM: Imports of dairy products, 1929-1935

Period	Butter a/	Cheese b/	Cream c/	Condensed whole milk		Condensed skim milk	Milk powder un-	Other preserved
				Sweet- ened d/	Unsweet- ened e/	sweetened d/	sweetened f/	un- sweetened
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Year:								
1929...	716,464	335,328	15,568	28,896	45,360	222,544	29,456	560
1930...	764,064	348,544	15,232	25,424	45,136	220,864	28,000	224
1931...	902,720	323,232	20,048	25,760	54,208	233,632	39,536	560
1932...	936,768	336,336	15,344	22,960	44,464	239,568	35,840	672
1933...	989,184	340,368	12,432	16,240	42,672	214,816	31,360	112
1934...	1,086,736	334,768	9,520	13,776	38,304	182,336	28,336	44.8
9 months								
1933...	759,024	257,376	10,416	12,096	34,608	169,792	25,536	
1934...	860,160	251,664	7,952	10,304	28,112	138,432	20,384	
1935...	839,104	228,368	6,272	7,056	26,208	118,160	18,032	

Trade of the United Kingdom and monthly Trade and Navigation Accounts of the United Kingdom. a/ Chiefly from Denmark, New Zealand, and Australia. b/ Chiefly from New Zealand, and Canada. c/ Chiefly from Irish Free State and Denmark. d/ Chiefly from Netherlands. e/ Chiefly from Netherlands and Canada. f/ Chiefly from New Zealand and Netherlands.

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International trade, August -		::	Dec. 27, 1935	3
November 1935	8	::	Prices, Shanghai, Dec. 27, 1935....	4
Production, China, 1934, 1935	2	::	Production:	
Flaxseed:		::	Argentina, 1935	3
Area:		::	Denmark, 1934, 1935	3
Argentina, 1934, 1935	5	::	Wool, sales dates, London,	
India, 1934, 1935	2	::	1936	6

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